

LESS TO KILL.

ES OF DEVONSHIRE'S COS-
TIME BALL GOWN DE-
SOILED.

Priceless Raiment of the
Dark Ages.

ISSUOUS ORIENTAL GARB WORN
IN CIVILIZATION'S HIGH-
EST CIRCLE.

ro Cleopatra-Prince of Wales
"Bosses the Job"-Death of
Hostess' Sister Ignored.

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LONDON, July 1.-Went Mr. and Mrs.
Bradley Martin did to New York, the Duke
and Duchess of Devonshire did not do to
London last night.

The greatest ball of the season, and per-
haps the most sensational ball in London's
history is over.

Up to the last moment more dances were
expected, but the plans were changed be-
cause of the bitter heartburnings, which,
despite the well-recognized precedence in
English society, became more and more evi-
dent as the time for the ball approached.
The ball was a splendid sight. It not only
included the dancing crowd common at the
great balls, but also all the most celebrated
people in London.

It really was more a pageant than a ball.
The display of gold lace was more gorgeous
than that in the Queen's jubilee process-
ion, and the Prince of Wales said the
show of diamonds was greater than that at
the gala performance of Grand Opera, up
to tonight considered the most magnifi-
cent in the history of London.

The lighting of the house was beautiful
and the illumination of the gardens was
superb. Nothing better managed ever was
known in London. It was a thorough and
great success.

There were 800 persons invited. Many
times that number were disappointed be-
cause of the bitter heartburnings, which,
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There were some amusing incidents before
the ball began. One lady of high rank, an-
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Mrs. Arthur Paget and was Ameri-
can. The Elizabethans, too, but
they faded before the tremendous
display created by Mrs. Paget's Jewels.
The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire
were the only Americans who owned
the place in which occurred the famous
ballet. The Duke of Marlborough
made this line quite American. The
Duchess of Marlborough appeared also in
the Russian procession.

Next to Mrs. Paget in gorgeousness of at-
tire was another American lady, Mrs. Oge-
ne Goulet, of New York. She wore a
black with a long black train and mar-
velously ornamented with white and black
pearls. Other Americans wore gorgeous
costumes. Mrs. George Cavendish Ben-
tine, the Miss Goulet, Mrs. Jack Leslie, sister
of Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs.
Harriet Higgins, among the most at-
tractive persons present.

An important event was the debut of the
Duchess of Manchester's daughter, (the
Duchess was Miss Yanaqua of New York), by
all odds the most beautiful young girl on
the floor. She is between 17 and 18, a twin
of a lovely girl who died in Rome. She
was dressed as "Leda".

SHE INSULTS THE QUEEN.
Lady Mayores of London's Husband
Did Not Get a New Title.

Among all the heart-burnings called forth
by Queen Victoria's list of jubilee honors
and dignities few were more severe than
those at the Mansion House, and many
people will ascribe to resentment rather
than to the Duchess of Manchester's
breach of courtesy of the Lady Mayores
when she failed to kiss the Queen.

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TROUBLES OF HIS OWN

MRS. BLASS SENT HIM TO GER-
MANY FOR HIS HEALTH.

THEN ASKED FOR A DIVORCE.

Later He Applied for a Divorce and
Claims His Attorney Abandoned
the Case When the Trial Began.

J. P. Blass is a locksmith, with a shop
at 159 South Tenth street.
He has had troubles of his own, and a
number of them are still with him.

Mr. Blass is the man who refused to pay
any more costs in his divorce case Thurs-
day, and it was thrown out of court.

"This is the story he tells:
"In 1889 my wife and I were living in St.
Louis, and when my health gave way she
persuaded me to go to Germany for a while.
She had some money, and paid the expense
of my going there.

"I hadn't been long in Germany when I
got a letter from Phil Zepp, who was then
clerk of the Circuit Court, notifying me
that my wife had brought suit for divorce.

"I wrote Mr. Zepp I didn't want any
divorce, and my wife had no right to ask
for one.

"In April I came back and went to my
house on Armstrong avenue. There I heard
music and dancing, and when I knocked at
the door my wife came out and asked: 'What
do you want here. I thought you were in Ger-
many.' I told her I lacked a great deal
of being on the other side of the ocean; that
I had come home to stay, and would carry
on in my business.

"Well, she told me I couldn't stay there,
and so I went away. I remained here sev-
eral months trying to induce my wife to
resume our married relations, but she re-
fused, and at last I left the city, going first
to Chester, Ill., and thence to various
towns and cities, working hard for a living.

"In 1893 my wife went away to Colorado
Springs and has never returned, nor have I
heard from her. Then I was I came back
to St. Louis and started a shop on Tenth
street.

"Well, in the last seven years I got lone-
some and determined to marry again. I
became engaged, but not knowing whether
I was divorced or not, I consulted a law-
yer about it. He said he would try to
sue for me and fight it through for \$10.
I paid him \$10 and he said: 'What do you
want me to do?'

"When my case was called Thursday my
lawyer wanted more money and refused to
appear. Then I got mad and told the court
to dismiss the case.

"So I still don't know whether I am di-
vorced by my wife or whether I can marry
again.

"Mr. Blass claims he is making a living and
has some money to pay necessary attorney's
fees, he says, but he does not pro-
pose, he says, to pay too much for the
blessed privilege of trying the mat-
rimonial case of trouble again.

DIDN'T MOVE PEABODY.
James O'Brien's Plea Was That He
Was an Elk.

"Your Honor," pleaded guilty, but if you
let me go this time I'll never do it again.
I'm an Elk and a Red Man, your Honor."

This was the plea of James O'Brien, who
was arraigned in Judge Peabody's Court
Saturday afternoon on a charge of larceny.
Annie Duval of 502 South Broadway, who
said she had lost a diamond ring, said she
had seen O'Brien steal it.

After hearing the testimony Judge Peabody
said: "You claim to belong to the
Elks and the Red Men. When men join
these societies they are bound to keep their
names secret and to accept them would be
in violation of the home rule provisions of
the party. Everybody else voted for the
contracts and they were approved.

The public lighting contract was passed
and received its first reading in the House.
The bill for the relief of F. E. Black
was passed, but the bill for the relief
of William Boyce was not.

In the House Mr. Schuler introduced a
bill adding two guards to the jail force.
Mr. Watson tried to revive the bill to allow
the Iron Mountain to lay tracks on
Kosciusko street from Park to Lafayette
avenues, but failed.

Troops Will Go to Chicago.
The six troops of the Third Cavalry sta-
tioned at Jefferson Barracks have been or-
dered to participate in the celebra-
tion of the John A. Logan statue on
July 23. Maj. H. W. Wessels, commanding
officer at Jefferson Barracks, will take the
troops to Chicago. They will be there sev-
eral days, during which time the police here
and a small guard will be left be-
hind.

Cheap Sunday Rates
Via Burlington Route to near-by points
for Sunday excursionists. S. W. cor. Broad-
way and Olive street.

John Washington, a Negro, Arrested
for Stealing Thirteen Brooms.

Joseph Herzog, an old broom peddler,
1207 South Tenth street, set seven brooms
down in front of a saloon on Twelfth
street near the Four Courts Saturday morn-
ing. Herzog went in with a sample
and was trying to make a sale.

BOOKS ARE STRAIGHT- LAWYER

STILL EMPLOYERS SAY FRANK
CAFFERATA STOLE \$3,000.

FALSIFIED FREIGHT BILLS.

Young Man Belongs to a Respected
Family, but Had a Weakness
for Horse Racing.

There was suppressed excitement on
North Third street Saturday morning when
it was noted among the Italian commission
merchants and fruit dealers that Frank I.
Cafferata had been arrested as an embe-
zler.

Cafferata is a member of one of the most
prominent Italian families in St. Louis.
His father, now dead, was a wealthy whole-
sale fruit dealer.

Cafferata was arrested by a Deputy
Sheriff Friday night on complaint of Natoli
Bros., commission merchants by whom he
was employed as a bookkeeper. Gaetano
Natoli, who swore to the information,
thinks that Cafferata stole about \$3,000 dur-
ing the thirteen months he worked for the
firm.

It was part of Cafferata's duty to pay
the freight bills for fruit shipped to the
firm. These payments were not recorded in
the regular books of the firm. All that
showed for the amount of freight paid were
slips made out by Cafferata.

Natoli Bros. say that these slips were
systematically falsified. Cafferata, they
say, would make out a slip showing a
small amount, then the actual freight
charges on a consignment of freight. He
would keep the balance of the money called for
from the money drawer, pay the freight and
keep the remainder.

The falsified bills showed no irregulari-
ties. The freight slips were balanced with
the cash on hand, and the amount on their
face did not go into the ledger. In this way
Cafferata was enabled to keep his books
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This was a month ago. The Natoli Bros.
were surprised to find that there was not enough
money on hand to meet the payments.
Cafferata was confronted with this fact.
He said the firm was giving too much credit.

An investigation by an expert was quickly
conducted with the result that Cafferata
was arrested at his home, 2307 Park avenue,
Friday night. He was released on a bond
of \$10,000, which was given by his mother,
Mrs. Mary Cafferata, of 1007 North Twenty-third
street.

He is a man of striking appearance and was a gen-
eral favorite on Third street.
His father, Frank Cafferata, operated a
large wholesale fruit house at Third and
Morgan streets nearly thirty years.

For several years before the firm failed,
Frank and his brother, Angelo, were mem-
bers of the company. Cafferata could not be found Saturday
morning. At his home it was said that
both he and his wife were out.

Several lemon peddlers would like to see
Cafferata. He is said to have small
amounts belonging to half a dozen of
them, and they are working hard for a living.

TOO MANY OFFICES.
City Council's Reason for Killing a
Batch of Bills.

The City Council last night killed the bill
introduced at the request of Health Com-
missioner Starkoff giving the right of way
to city ambulances. It was reported by
the committee on legislation with an adverse
recommendation.

The committee on Sanitary Affairs re-
ported adversely on the pure food, meat
and dairy laws and tenement house bills.
The measures lie over under the rules.
They will probably die when they come
up for action.

The reason given for the turning down of
the bills is that they create too many
offices.

Mr. Kraetz created a diversion by
voicing no on all brick paving contracts on
the ground that the brick was made in
another State and to accept them would be
in violation of the home rule provisions of
the party. Everybody else voted for the
contracts and they were approved.

The public lighting contract was passed
and received its first reading in the House.
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was passed, but the bill for the relief
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LAZARUS

BROKE UP IN A RIOT.

BEER AND BLOOD FLOWED AT A
LODGE MEETING.

WOMEN TOOK A HAND. A MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT.

Enlivened a Gathering of the
Order of Hope.

It will cost \$100,000, but the Stone
at Springfield Will Be
Erected First.

A peaceful gathering of lodge members of
the Order of Hope, Council No. 18, was con-
verted, in a few seconds, into a riotous
howling mob early Saturday morning, at
Zepp's Hall, 220 South Broadway.

After the regular business of the lodge
had been transacted several kegs of beer
were tapped and luncheon and refreshments
were served to a number of ladies in attend-
ance.

The young men drank freely, it being a
warm and thirsty occasion, and about mid-
night all were feeling exceedingly hilarious.
Among the young men was Jacob Attinger.
Jacob took offense at some remarks that
had been made by his brother-in-law, Her-
man Schwartz, of 100 North Sixteenth
street. He left the bar and went in search
of Schwartz and revenge.

Amid a crowd of ladies, including his wife,
Attinger found Schwartz and without any
warning seized a chair and raised it over his
head, preparatory to striking him. Schwartz
was too quick and felled Attinger with a
blow of his cane, which tore a large rent in
the young man's scalp.

Attinger came to his assistance, while
Schwartz's sons, Emil and Otto, their
friends and even Mrs. Schwartz, rallied to
his support.

Officer Straughan heard the rumble. He
rushed into the hall, brandishing his baton,
and broke into the tangled knot of fighters. As he did so the wives of
the combatants pounced on him.

The officer was surrounded by the crowd
and he could not use his club. In the struggle
for possession of the club it was broken
in two. The officer fought off the gang un-
til assistance came. The patrol wagon was
sacked up to music from choirs and orations
from pupils, but for all business and festive
purposes, Monday, July 11, will this year be
America's "Fourth of July."

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.
To Be Celebrated on the Fifth, Though
the Third Takes a Small Slice.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Owing to
the fact that the nation's natal day falls this
year on the Sabbath, the following day
(Monday), will be observed as the national
anniversary, and as a general holiday
throughout the United States. In a few lo-
calities special celebrations have been ar-
ranged for to-day, and to-morrow there will
be patriotic music from choirs and orations
from pupils, but for all business and festive
purposes, Monday, July 11, will this year be
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SCORES HER SISTER
And Incidentally Florence, Heiress to
the Blythe Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—Richard
T. Board, who has been held for trial before
the Superior Court of Alameda County for
facing a \$50 check, is a protégé of Senator
Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, and his father
was for thirty years Clerk of the United
States Circuit Court of Kentucky. Board
was for many years a deputy under his
father.

Mrs. Board ascribes the misfortune of her
husband and herself to her sister, Mrs. J. E.
Byrne and Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley.
She says she was brought from England
to help make the battle for the Blythe mil-
lions, that in the days of her help and her
relatives were impoverished she became a
common servant in their kitchen, and that
their love for property and money was cast
aside. She declares that her husband was
driven by necessity to commit forgery.

He offered no defense.
Only Twelve Dollars and Five Cents to
Milwaukee and return July 3rd, 4th and 5th,
via Illinois Central Railroad.

TOLD BY SPIRITS.
RANCEVERT, Va., July 3.—Some time
ago the wife of E. S. Shue was found dead
in her room. A coroner's jury rendered a
verdict, "death by heart disease." Neigh-
bors were not satisfied, the woman's body
was exhumed, and the neck was found
broken. Shue was indicted and was con-
victed and sentenced to the penitentiary for
life. The principal direct evidence was
that of Shue's mother-in-law, who testified
that her daughter had been forced to go to
her at a seance and said Shue had killed
her by breaking her neck. All the other
evidence was purely circumstantial.

ADJT.-GEN. REECE ILL.
Sudden and Dangerous Illness—He Is
Reported Better.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Adjt.-Gen.
Reece was stricken with congestion of the
stomach last night, and for a time his life
was in danger. Life improved, however, and
was soon out of danger.

Lumber Company Dissolves.
The E. H. Warner & Son Lumber Co.,
Kosciusko and Marion streets, was dis-
solved July 1. The junior members of the
firm, Messrs. E. H. Warner and J. H. Warner,
stated they withdrew from the firm to ac-
cept a position in the military service. The busi-
ness will be conducted by E. H. Warner.

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year on the Sabbath, the following day

HEAT CAUSES SUICIDE

WM. MARZLAUF HANGS HIMSELF IN THE NIGHT.

HE TRIED, BUT COULDN'T SLEEP

Found by His Twin Brother Swinging From a Beam in the Cellar of Their Home.

It was so hot last night the Marzlauf boys couldn't sleep. The Marzlauf home is at 1028 Morrison avenue, and is a comfortable residence of three stories with a side yard. The boys, or rather the Marzlauf men, for they are all past 30 years of age, have a large back room on the first floor. They were four in number. John was the eldest, William and Frank, the twins, came next and Henry was the baby.

The boys have always been close chums, and ever since their father died three years ago they have been more intimately associated than ever. The room they occupied was large and fitted with two beds. The boys turned in about 9:30 o'clock last evening, but they found it impossible to sleep for the heat.

John took a chair and a pillow and called to his brothers to follow him into the yard. Henry alone went with John, the twins having decided to try to stay it out in the sitting room.

William and Frank tossed about in bed for a few moments, and then took pillows and went out on the back porch. In the meantime John, having found sleep would not come to him, dressed himself and started out to seek some of his friends at a saloon near by. Henry remained in the yard.

William and Frank found cool places on the porch, and Frank fell asleep first. He did not wake until midnight, and when he saw William was not with him he naturally concluded he had gone back to bed. John came home at 1 o'clock and perceived Henry in bed, and he took it for granted that the twins were still on the porch.

Frank slept until 5 o'clock on the porch and then went to the brother's room. William was not there and the twin began a search for him. William was to be found nowhere. Then Frank decided to look in the cellar.

He there discovered his twin brother dressed in trousers, undershirt and socks, swinging by his neck from a rope secured to a rafter. An overturned carpenter's horse on the floor told the story of suicide at once. The other brothers were aroused. They examined the body and saw life was extinct, so they did not send for a physician. The body had been dead evidently for three or four hours.

The police were called in and a report of the suicide was made to headquarters. A Deputy Coroner visited the scene, and after viewing the body gave permission for the undertaker to remove it.

down. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at St. Joseph's church. The three brothers, Frank, the twin, is a car mechanic. He told of the suicide this morning with voices quivering and lips trembling. Each seems to blame himself for letting William out of the house. He didn't care how hot the weather was as he didn't intend to stand it long. At the time William complained they paid little attention to him, and did not suspect that his depression had a suicidal trend.

The dead Marzlauf was 37 years old. Like the other boys he was a carpenter, and like them, too, he did not work steadily at his trade. Their father, John Marzlauf, was a well-known contractor in the section of the city in which they lived. At one time the old gentleman owned a great deal of property, but he sold most of it a year or so before he died. He owned the home they occupied, and at his death the widow was given everything.

Mr. Marzlauf's estate was enough to keep his mother and sons in comfortable style without the boys being forced to work hard. Among their friends the Marzlaufs were reckoned as lucky fellows. They lived well, the house was nicely furnished and they had a mother who was devoted and loving.

None of the boys married. It is thought, because they were too well satisfied to live at home. With everything conducive to his personal comfort and happiness, the tragic action of William Marzlauf is as incomprehensible to his brothers as to his friends. William was in no trouble of any kind, so far as his brothers know. They say they never heard of him being excited or of the kind of mind that generally causes such destruction.

His brothers attribute his action to temporary insanity caused by insomnia from the heat. They say he had enjoyed general good health until this summer, when he began to complain. At times he was tortured with pains in the head and sleeplessness, and when the hot spell came on he found it unbearable.

Grand Barbecue and Fish Fry at Spanish Lake July 5th.

Burlington Route will run special trains, leaving Union Station 9:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Rate, 50 cents round trip. Ticket office southwest corner Broadway and Olive streets.

"TOUCHED" IN HIS SLEEP.

Jeff Starts Lost His Watch and Chain During a Door-Step Nap.

Early Saturday morning after a fatal effort to reduce the temperature of his person by numerous draughts of beer, Jefferson D. Starts started for his home at 103 North Ninth street. When he reached the entrance he was in a state of complete collapse. He sat on the steps to rest. Ten minutes later Starts was in the arms of Morpheus. Before retiring he neglected to deposit his watch and chain with the night clerk. The fact and cause of Starts' time by the forelock. He also searched the pockets of the slumbering man in the hope of getting some cash. While thus engaged, another sleeper in an adjoining doorway awoke and began calling for the police.

The unknown with nothing but the watch and chain red, and as he was passing the livery stable of John Geiger at 913 Chestnut street, he hurried the booty into one of the stalls. He made his escape. The watch was recovered.

DON'T PAY LICENSE.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES AS RIVALS OF BAR-ROOMS.

SALOON KEEPERS PROTEST.

Demand to Be Made That the Excise Commissioner and Federal Authorities Enforce the Law.

The saloon men who do business in the bad lands—and there are many of them—have a grievance against Excise Commissioner Higgins. They state that while the Commissioner is waging war upon the soda fountains that dispense mild punches and "flips," he is allowing nearly all of the houses of ill-fame in the city to serve beer and liquors by the gallon, the quart or the drink.

They will also seek to interest Uncle Sam in the matter, for out of about 132 of such places, only twenty-five have gone through the formality of procuring a United States license. Through this the government loses at least \$2,500 a year.

The saloon men began agitating this subject when Col. Bell was Excise Commissioner. There had been a marked falling off in the trade in the vicinity, and the saloon men, fearing that all their neighbors had signed the pledge, sent out scouts to investigate. The scouts reported that nearly every disreputable house had a buffet in which were kept not only wines and liquors, but all of the ingredients necessary for mixed drinks. The saloon men held a council of war, and a committee was sent to wait upon Col. Bell. The Commissioner agreed with the men that they were fighting unfair competition, and the sale of liquor in the houses was stopped.

As soon as Commissioner Higgins took charge of the excise office the women resumed operations. Now the brewery wagons and the liquor dealers' wagons visit the resorts on Chestnut and Market streets daily. They do a bigger business with some of the women than with the saloons. Friday a liquor dealer delivered to one house, which does not pay a United States license, ten cases of whisky. The saloon men saw it and held up their hands in horror.

Another conference followed, and another committee will wait upon Commissioner Higgins. It will also whisper gently into the ear of the Federal officials and try to induce them to act.

Chief of Police Harrigan has been requested to stop the practice, and has announced himself willing to send out men in citizens' clothes to make the cases if he should receive instructions to that effect from the Excise Commissioner.

Collector Charged With Embezzlement.

Cline W. Woods, solicitor and collector for the Atlantic Tea Co., 712 N. Broadway,

THE BUTTER DEALERS.

Movement in Favor of a Lighter Color and Other Changes.

In compliance with the request of local dealers in butter the weekly meeting of the Elgin Board of Trade was held Saturday morning instead of Monday afternoon, as has been the custom.

D. W. Wilson, secretary of the Elgin Dairy Association, and editor of the Elgin Dairy Market Reporter, states that the meeting was set for Saturday morning in order to determine if there were any reasons why the date should not be permanently changed.

Mr. Wilson states that it would not be convenient to change the date at once, as the refrigerator car service for the season has been arranged for Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and in order to change the date of the board meetings, it would be necessary to change the refrigerator car service for Saturday and Monday.

Gustav Hasendel, acting secretary for the local dealers, said: "We have no desire to cut loose from the Elgin market, but a majority of the St. Louis butter men are in favor of changing the time for the Elgin Board meetings and they are almost unanimously in favor of a lighter standard of color."

The color required now by the St. Louis trade is higher than that of any other market, and is a disadvantage to this market by limiting our supplies to special orders and shutting us out of other markets when we are overstocked. To make the change so that customers will be compelled to accept the more natural color, a few weeks will show that the change is for the better."

Mr. Wilson of the Elgin Dairy Association favors a uniform standard of color for all markets.

SLEPT NEAR A WINDOW.

Fred Anthus Rolled Out and Fractured His Skull.

Fred Anthus, aged 21, went to sleep on a table near an open window on the second floor of his residence, 1117 St. Ange avenue. In rolling over he fell through the open window to the ground, twenty feet below. He sustained three scalp wounds each several inches in length, and besides is suffering from concussion of the brain. Physicians fear that he will die.

STABBED THE BOY WHO WAS GUYED.

A crowd of boys gathered in front of James Whittie's barber shop at 239 South Jefferson avenue yesterday afternoon and gaged Louis Weiss, who was cleaning the windows. A fight followed in which Weiss was cut in the right leg by Casper Zens, 213 Sidney street. Weiss, who is 15 years old, was sent to his home at 2821 Texas avenue. Zens, who is 16 years old, was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Baracks Steward Is Missing.

W. Froberg, steward at Jefferson Bar-racks, has taken his departure without giving notice and it is said he took with him funds belonging to the canteen. The discovery was not made until yesterday when the canteen was opened. The departure was evidently premeditated as it was found that Froberg had removed his personal effects without the knowledge of any one connected with the canteen. Froberg received his appointment as steward after serving out his term of enlistment.

MURZBURGER WAY.

MUST MODIFY THE LAW WITH COMMON SENSE.

STORY OF STREET REPAIRS.

Superintendent of the Street Department Explains Why He Does Work in Violation of Law.

"If you do just like the law says, you'll be in a devil of a fix."

Julius Wurzbarger, Superintendent of the Street Department, thus explains why he repairs unimproved streets.

Councilman Fred T. Uthoff recently introduced a bill increasing Julius' salary from \$1,500 to \$2,000 and giving him the distribution of a lot of patronage. The newspapers scolded the bill and it died young, but Julius was grateful to Mr. Uthoff anyway.

Mr. Uthoff lives on Grand avenue. His house is in direct line with Cherokee street, which ends at Grand avenue. From First street to Gravois avenue Cherokee street is partly improved with macadam. From Gravois avenue to Grand avenue it is a clay road, for the improvement of which the property owners have never paid a cent.

The law is that until an ordinance has been recommended by the Board of Public Improvements and passed by the Assembly and the property owners have paid for improvements, the city shall not pay for repairs.

Julius Wurzbarger is Superintendent of the First Repair District of the Street Department. By his order Cherokee street from Gravois avenue up to Grand avenue has been strewn with macadam. Councilman Uthoff can now look out of his front windows on a city street instead of a country road.

There is not a building on the section of street required. The vacant ground on one side is owned by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. On the other side a gardener named Oltersheimer tills the soil. The Schmeckase Garden is at Cherokee street and Iowa avenue. Scores of city employees gather there every night. It is the scene of conferences and committee meetings. The officials who can afford to ride in chaises like to drive south on Grand avenue to Cherokee street and east to the garden.

It made Julius sad to see them jolting along the rutty mud road. That made two good reasons for repairing the street.

"Of course," Mr. Wurzbarger said cheerfully, "if you want to be strict, the law says streets must not be repaired by the city until the property owners have paid to improve them, but if you do just like the law says, you'll be in a devil of a fix. If I

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CREAM BAKING POWDER.

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THE SUNDAY POST = DISPATCH

Great Holiday Number.

Eight-page Colored Cover brim full of fun in prose, verse and pictures by the most famous humorous writers and artists.

The Colored Cover

Will eclipse everything of the kind ever attempted in the West.

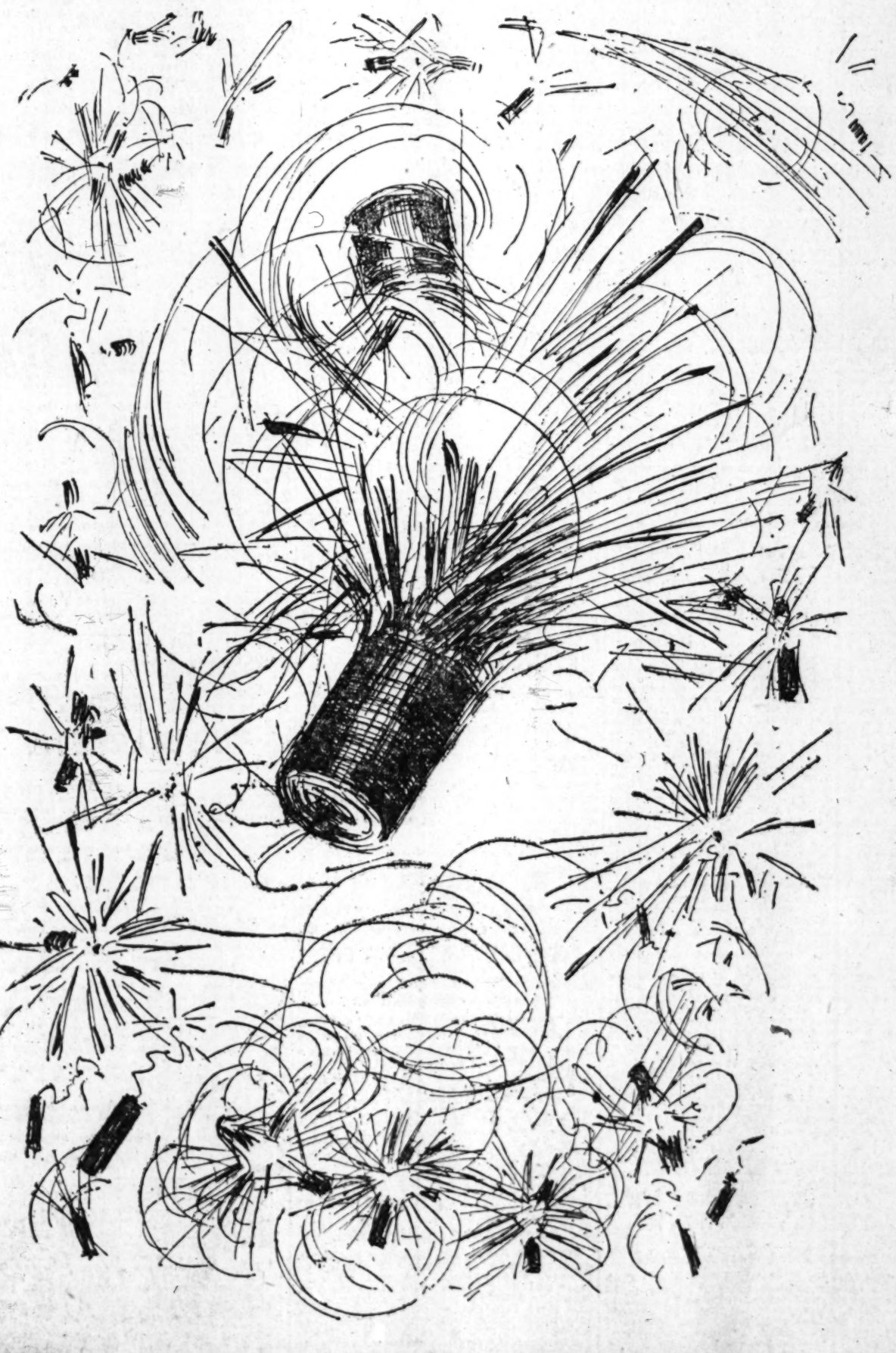
Last Sunday's Post-Dispatch printed 22,000 words of special telegraph news in addition to the full

Associated Press Service.

record will be beaten to-morrow. Special service alone it is expected will be of 30,000 words, covering the

News of the Whole World.

No other paper can compete with the unrivaled news facilities of the Post-Dispatch.



Special Fourth of July Features

On Sunday suggesting the use of fireworks in ways hitherto unthought of. The cannon cracker and the skyrocket and their possibilities viewed from the humorous and grotesque point of view.

The Kids of Hogan's Alley

At a fishing spree, in gay colors.

No such Sunday newspaper can be found west of the metropolis. In every department, in

Special Features, News, Pictures,

Original and selected reading matter, the Sunday Post-Dispatch is easily first.

Predictions of

America's Future Greatness.

Prophetic words uttered by Salisbury, Lafayette, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, John Jay, Daniel Webster, Emerson, John Bright, Thomas Carlyle, De Tocqueville and others.

IT WILL GO OFF ON THE FOURTH.

INS XPRESSON

day Post-Dispatch, With
ck Company as the Model.

and simple lining paint in his make-up and goes upon the stage very much as he appears upon the street. He shows the emotions with the face and with gestures alone.

Showing emotions with the face alone is not a simply thing, but a matter of long practice. After an American actor has his lines in his mind he spends hours before the glass practicing expressions. If I were to try and show an emotion without the aid of previous practice, I might screw my face up into a shape that would seem very natural to me, but which might have a different effect upon an audience.

Formerly when heavier plays were the rule, the lines went a great way towards making an actor's words a success, but to-day it is different. If an actor in a modern play were to speak his lines with-



"I DIDN'T KNOW THAT EVERY ONE WAS THE SAME TO YOU" "LANDRY" IN "FANCHON"



"I'LL STRIKE THE ATTITUDE IN THE PICTURE" "BARNES" IN "MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK"



"OH, NO YOU DON'T, BLOODGOOD" "BADGER" IN "STREETS OF NEW YORK"



"THE CAUSE OF THIS QUARRELL" "STREBLON" IN "THE BANKERS DAUGHTER."



"OH, THESE SANDWICHES ARE AWFUL GOOD" "BARNES" IN "MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK"



"POOR PAPA BENDER" "ALFRED" IN "ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME."



"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH THE OLD MAN?" "GRUMMAGE" IN "GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY"



"NEVER DESTROY A RECEIPT" "BADGER" IN "STREETS OF NEW YORK."



"MY MOTHER" "CAPT. SWIFT" IN "CAPT. SWIFT"



"I HOPE YOUR MOTHER HAS CONVINCED YOU?" "ALFRED" IN "COMFORTS OF HOME"



"I'VE DONE IT, I'VE DONE IT" "WILFRED DENVER" IN "THE SILVER KING"

but the change of expression his work would be heavy and colorless. Plays are written so that two different men may play a character in two entirely dissimilar ways simply by employing different modes of expression. Take Mansfield's work and you have an example. Mansfield, as Prince Karl, Jekyll, Hyde, Beau Brummel, and other characters, has depended largely upon facial expression for success. It is a detail in the actor's scheme of work that is becoming better and better understood.

ORGANIZING AND TRAINING A MOB FOR ROBESPIERRE.

ALL of last week there was a big mob in St. Louis. It is still here. It will be in evidence all week at the Olympic Theater. It is a mob of "supers," who will receive as much as 50 cents per night—the women get 10—for wearing costumes of the French revolution period, striking fierce attitudes and crying: "Death to the tyrant!" when Robespierre (Sir Henry Irving) comes before the convention to plead for his life.

This mob—which will be 50 to 100 strong, as circumstances may finally determine—was trained by a representative of Sir Henry Irving's company, which will present Sardou's great drama, "Robespierre," in St. Louis. The members of the mob are all young men and women of St. Louis, who have theatrical aspirations, and who make "supers"—that is, the playing of supernumerary parts in plays which require outside assistance—a part of their

daily business. It was of this kind of work that Eugene Field wrote in his laughable poem, "When We Were Roman Soldiers With Brutus in St. Jo."

Every morning, and sometimes twice a day, these young people assembled at the Olympic to rehearse the scene in which they are to appear each night this week, commencing Monday night. The final rehearsal will be held to-morrow morning. The point where they appear is the critical moment in the life of the great Robespierre.

The play opens in a glade in the forest of Montgomerie. Charles de Maluon (Miss Ellen Terry) and her niece, Marie Therese, are waiting for the former's son, Olivier, whose father is Robespierre. They have taken refuge in a cottage there to avoid proscription. After the meeting of mother and son, Benjamin Vaughn, an emissary from the English House of Commons, ap-

pears, on his way to a rendezvous named by Robespierre. He recognizes Charles. She confides the secret of Olivier's patri-

otically. The young man retreats into the forest. Robespierre appears. Charles and Marie flee. Robespierre spurns Vaughn's diplomatic offer to secure peace. Later the two women are arrested.

In the second act Olivier is arrested for denouncing Robespierre in public. In the third act, when he is questioned in the presence of Robespierre's friends the re-

velation between the two men is revealed; also the fact that Charles and Marie are about to be guillotined. In the fourth act they are moved by his secret order to a place of safety, but he has lost track of Olivier.

assassinate him. He assents.

The scene changes to the convention, July 27, 1793, where Robespierre, endeavoring to get a hearing, appealing first to one body of deputies and then to another. All in vain. After a violent demonstration and hisses of hatred the whole assemblage—and here come the St. Louis supernumeraries—cry out for the blood of Robespierre, with yells of "death to the tyrant!" He repulses the mob who try to arrest him. "Use force!" they cry. "Liberty forever!"

Robespierre draws a pistol and shoots himself. Charles springs forward from the crowd and holds his head. Robespierre is carried away, revives and later meets his fate on the guillotine.

The figure in white in the foreground Sir Henry Irving. Behind him are the St. Louis actors who will nightly cry for his gore this week and at one or two matinees

CONVENTION SCENE IN ROBESPIERRE, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED BY SIR HENRY IRVING AT THE OLYMPIC THIS WEEK.



"After a violent demonstration and hisses of hatred the whole assemblage cry out for the blood of Robespierre, with yells of 'death to the tyrant.'"

SHINGTONIAN SAYS THAT HE HAS PHOTOGRAPHED

Woman Before His Camera Photographed.
With One Who Was at That Time
Miles Away From His Studio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.
JULIAN EMMER, of 1107 Fifth street, Northwest, has discovered a way to photograph thoughts.

While the instrument he uses for the purpose is not by any means perfect, he has succeeded in photographing the thoughts of several persons in instances where the thoughts were solely of individuals, not of places or events.

Mr. Emmer is the inventor who recently acquired notoriety by perfecting a device to register thoughts. It was while experimenting to perfect this machine that he stumbled upon thought photography. Mr. Emmer has succeeded in taking pictures, not only of the people whose bodies were absent and who were present in thought only, but of the thoughts of the sitter, thus proving that the mind can create images which are tangible to the sensitized plate. Believing that thoughts might be photographed as well as recorded on a cylinder, Mr. Emmer continued to experiment till many successes proved the truth of his theory.

One of the most remarkable pictures secured is that of Mohammed, which was taken by requesting a lady sitter to fix her mind upon Mohammed as he had formed a mental picture of him. The lady did so and when the plate was developed it was found to have on it, besides the photograph of the woman, a clear likeness of the great prophet, differing somewhat from the usual pictures, but a faithful reproduction in every detail of the mind portrait as formed by the sitter.

Securing a picture of a living person, who is at least a mile away and in full possession of their faculties, is certainly an unusual phenomenon, but the picture being in the possession of the lady, and all parties persons well known in this city, their address being herein given, and they will vouch for the affidavits for the truth of these statements.

The person who took the picture was Mr. Emmer, the lady who sat was Mrs. William Glenn of 632 Seventh street Northeast, whose husband is employed in the Government Printing Office in this city, and whose family are among the most esteemed people in the northeast section of the city.

In the afternoon of Nov. 21 last Mrs. Glenn went to Mr. Emmer to have a photograph taken, as she was aware that he had succeeded in securing some remarkable developments in that line. To make herself certain as to the genuineness of any success, she procured new plates, used her own plate holder, Mr. Emmer merely snapping the shutter in her presence. The holder was then taken by her into the darkroom, never leaving her hands for a moment, and there she herself developed the plate. The plate was not for an instant out of her sight.

When the plate was held up to the light what was Mrs. Glenn's surprise to see a plainly imaged over her own head a perfect picture of a lady friend who lived near town. The lady whose portrait was the stranger by shown upon a plate is a Mrs. Frederick, who was at that moment (so information afterwards obtained proved) ringing the bell of Mrs. Glenn's home, on Seventh street.

Disappointed at not finding Mrs. Glenn home, the thought flashed through her mind that Mrs. Glenn was at Mr. Emmer's, and as Mrs. Glenn, who is an amateur photographer, had promised Mrs. Frederick to take her picture the latter felt very much provoked that she should be deprived of obtaining one that afternoon, feeling, as she afterwards expressed it, that she must have it taken that day.

No one was more surprised than Mrs. Frederick when she saw the portrait of herself appearing over Mrs. Glenn's head, her face and dress being perfectly reproduced in every detail.

When Mr. Emmer himself was questioned upon the subject he said he believed the fact could be explained upon purely



"Mrs. William Glenn was surprised to see plainly imaged over her own head a portrait of Mrs. Frederick."

HOW TO MAKE SHORT CHILDREN GROW TALL.

A System Devised by a Paris Scientist Which
Will Aid Dwarfed Children to
Gain Proper Height.

THE growth of children's bones can be promoted by artificial means. Dr. M. Springer, a celebrated French physician, claims to have discovered the fact by the use of the Roentgen-ray. To understand him thoroughly it will be necessary to state a physiological fact.

The Roentgen-ray can be ascertained that at the level of the region which unites the body of the bones with their extremity there is a zone which is bright and transparent during the period of growth, and which becomes opaque when the growth is at an end.

Physiology shows us that this bright zone corresponds with a small organ which forms a part of all the long bones and which is the active agent of growth in height. This organ produces the bony substance. Interrelated between the body and its extremities, it is composed of a tissue less compact and less cartilaginous. It is the seat of an active working and, by producing bony layers, it determines the lengthening of the bones. When the function of growing is over it absorbs the mineral calcareous substances. The radiograph has shown that it then becomes opaque. Therefore further growth is no longer possible; it is finally arrested. Thus, thanks to the radiograph, it is possible to ascertain whether a child can grow any more.

Dr. Springer has just proved, satisfactorily to himself, at least, that a powerful action may be exercised on the growth of children's bones in cases where it is too slow or has been stopped.

Dr. Springer says that a large number of hereditary troubles or diseases of infancy may bring about alterations in the articulations of the bones already described and prevent it working properly. Thanks to the radiograph, the state of the organ of growth, which presents different aspects in disease, may be established. But this procedure further enables the diagnosis of the cause of stoppage of growth in difficult cases to be facilitated. The physician in possession of this radiographic document is able to say whether further growth is possible.

This being the case, how is the treatment to be determined? A certain number of tonic medicines favor development, but the best results are obtained by the habitual use of decoctions of cereals.

This is the way in which, according to the author, they are prepared: The following are used, namely, wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize and bran, two tablespoonfuls of each in three liters of water. The whole is boiled for three hours and the result is one liter of the liquid. It is then allowed to cool and passed through a fine strainer. Care must be taken to prepare these solutions daily, as they ferment very rapidly.

In administering this drink, which contains in solution the salts in a living state, and not be destroyed by chemical action, are the same substances used as medicines, one can obtain a considerable increase in the size of dogs. The same results have been proved in regard to children. It is, in short, an imitation of the methods employed by breeders of animals, when, in the same species, they produce by the quantity and degree of mineralization of food, races of different sizes.

This drink is not only useful in promoting growth; it renders the greatest service in the course of acute diseases, such as typhoid fever, by giving strength to support the demineralization of the body resulting from the fever.

Growing troubles are often accompanied by an insufficient digestive capacity. This is easily proved in many cases with regard to children. But it is often latent because children do not complain of their stomach, even when it is working badly, and there is a degree of congestion of the liver which is not noticed by the parents.

Growth is, in fact, directly dependent not only on the nature and quantity of the elements which furnish the material for the structure of the body, but also on the chemical changes that take place in the digestive organs. It is, therefore, necessary, before giving decoctions of cereals, to see to the stomach, in order that it may properly digest the drink; otherwise it may increase the dyspepsia.

Breeder often obtain animals of increased size by combining the action of food with certain exercises. This is why gymnastics are to be recommended; not violent and brusque exercises, but methodical exercises, especially those practiced by the Swedes, which expand the chest and thus enable an increased quantity of air

to penetrate into the lungs at one time.

Another medicine which considerably increases the activity of growth consists in the administration of doses, methodically absorbed, of thyroid of mutton in a fresh condition, the action of which is preferred to that of thyroidine and other dried preparations. This medicine should only be used under the surveillance of a physician, for it may cause troubles easily avoided.

Hygiene occupies an important place in the treatment. Above all things, the fatal action of the gases from certain stoves and heating apparatus of slow combustion and confined air has been proved. This is why the greatest possible amount of continued air supply by means of ventilation should be applied, even by night.

Saline cures play an important part in promoting development. This fact is well known to breeders of animals whose pastures are near the sea and who give their stock salt. It is easy to apply the same cure at home by giving them tubs and douches or baths containing sea water or sea salt in small quantities at first, progressively increased.

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Growing troubles are often accompanied by an insufficient digestive capacity. This is easily proved in many cases with regard to children. But it is often latent because children do not complain of their stomach, even when it is working badly, and there is a degree of congestion of the liver which is not noticed by the parents.

Food should be the object of constant attention, for not only should nourishment be calculated to promote growth be administered, but stomachs too often debilitated must first be made to bear them. A

Basing his method on the fact that the cartilaginous organ at the lower extremity of the tibia, two or three centimeters above the knee, is the most active organ of growth, the author whose researches have just been described has set up a system which consists in a local exciting of this organ when its activity is retarded or arrested. The excitement is produced in different ways—frictions, massage, application by night of compresses soaked in salt water, etc.; but no treatment has given more rapid results than the local use of electricity, which by the currents and muscular contractions at the level of the cartilaginous organ of growth awakens and stimulates its power of ossification. But the most curious thing is that this local action determines, throughout the organization, a general movement of development, as though the center which presides over the general growth of the child had been excited.

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HOW A STAGE STORM ILLUSION IS MADE.



"Snow, Hail and Wind Produced by Mechanical Appliances for the Bewildering of an Appreciative Audience."

A CHILLING realistic snow scene is that which rages throughout the third act of the rural drama, "Way Down East." It is produced by a novel method.

Most stage snow scenes contribute largely to the comedy of a play. The fact that the designers of the scenes are very much in earnest in their striving after effects adds to the unintentional comedy of the scene. The flakes are usually too large by a half inch or more and they fall with abnormal intermittency. The wind has the wooden sound of spring moving dry in the attic. The flakes cling with large and loving persistence that resists any brushing to the persons of those who have been "caught in the storm." Their paucity

consistency is a proverb of greenroom and orchestra.

But Joseph R. Grismer has changed the stage snowstorm from a joke to an impressive illusion. He has invented an apparatus that at last makes a stage snowstorm seem genuine.

Mr. Grismer and William A. Brady are the joint managers of "Way Down East." The play is the leading rival of that staple favorite, "The Old Homestead." It had one noticeable old-fashioned defect until the present year. The snow scene was the same absurd, paucity affair known to stage land.

Mr. Grismer labored to improve it with the result that he has a patent for the Grismer snow machine, which produces a

realistic snowstorm lasting 24 minutes. Mr. Grismer received his inspiration when snowbound in the West. Watching the drifting of the snow, he wondered how that phase of a storm might be reproduced.

The snow machine proper consists of two upright iron frames five feet high, each furnished with small motors and cylinders, and operated by an electric battery of half a horse power. The iron frames are placed on either side of the windows of the family sitting room. The electric battery is turned on, the cylinders revolve at the rate of 120 revolutions a minute, and the "snow," falling from the box above, is whirled in eddies across the window, in imitation of drifting masses of the storm. Salt is blown from the cylinders, and, whirling through

the air, gives a sleet-like effect to the storm. A four-inch lens of 110 volts pressure, it amperes power and 4 ohms resistance, flashes a white light upon the storm, and on the left a light shining through a dull blue glass adds to the coldness of the scene.

The snow machine is as silent as a snow-fall. But now on the left is the wind machine, that sets Old Horeas howling in a fashion that sends shivers down your spine. The wind machine is a big revolving wooden cylinder, set upon a support like that of an old-fashioned yard fan, a saw-back. Over the cylinder hangs a couple of yards of black corded silk, one end fastened to the framework, the other loose. The stage hand who "raises the wind"

holds the loose end of the strip of black silk with one hand and turns the cylinder rapidly with the other. The shrill whistle of the cruel wind as Anna runs from the Squire's house is an illusion produced by the conjunction of the black silk, the cylinder and the stage hand.

It requires seven men to operate the snow machine. One turns the snow box, two stand beside the uprights that compose the machine to regulate the motors and manipulate the snow sleet, two move the lights about according to the needs of the scene, a sixth turns the handle of the wind machine, and a seventh guards the electric battery.

The snow machine costs as it stands, complete, \$500.

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BARNACLES INCRUST A



BARNACLES ATTACHED TO A SHELL

UNDER VIEW OF SH

BARNACLE is the name applied to a family of marine crustacean animals which scientists have designated as cirripedia. The barnacle has brought itself especially into the notice of the human family because of its disagreeable habit of fastening itself in swarms to the bottom of ships, thereby greatly interfering with their sailing qualities.

Barnacles never depend upon themselves for support, except when they are very young. All of them in their mature state are attached to objects of various kinds, as rocks, seaweeds, shipboards, to other animals. Some are found on the skin of whales; some in the flesh of sharks.

There are a number of kinds of barnacles, according to scientists who have made a study of them. They are, according to these gentlemen, either pedunculated or sessile. The former are supported on a flexible stalk, while the others are without a stalk.

Barnacles look very much like mollusks, but the scientists declare that this likeness is chiefly external. The gills, they say, occupy the same relative position as in crustaceans, but the aeration of the blood is also effected in the limbs, of which there are six pairs on each side, each composed of many joints and fringed with stiff hairs. The limbs nearest the mouth are short and form a sort of net for the capture of minute animals, being necessarily thrown out from a lateral opening, and drawn in again in such a manner as to convey to the mouth any prey which they may have caught. The males are very small in comparison with the females and more short-lived.

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The young swim freely in the water, are furnished with eyes which disappear after they have finally fixed themselves. The shells covering the barnacles are formed according to a certain type, they differ greatly in the number of plates of which they consist, some having 10, while others have more than 100 additional plates.

Barnacles frequently gather on a ship's bottom in such large quantities that they make it almost unmanageable. Some of the larger species are edible. According to an old fable, these animals produced barnacles on the Roman doublets originated in the resemblance of a barnacle to a goose hanging by the head.

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timid, but the depredations of the mystery was cleared up at night, when a cry was heard over the sleeping men. He sat up just in time to see a lion vanishing into the jungle black wretch gripped between the arms of two men.

Next day the cargo was found to be a mile, now three were left, and every precaution was taken. On the following day, the monster repeated his movements, and was followed by the eyes, so swift and they. From the darkness of the cave a quivering sound like motion, then a agonized cry, form vanished like a lightning other side of the camp.

In less than three months, only a few miles long, this raider killed and ate 43 men. But his day of reckoning was at last aroused the action. Their construction interfered with by loss of the lucky reputation that the raider had. All efforts to hunt were futile. They ran over pitfalls, but his headship to take the bait. They dressed in men's clothes, but seemed to prefer the real in not a trace of his victims. prints of gigantic paws over terror-stricken men could not follow them.

The chief engineer sent for one of the most daring men of the Government. He was one of the three best shots in Africa. With him came two of the African Inland Mission, Mr. Severn, happened to have along.

Mr. Patterson agreed to be posted all the armed whites lions as to form an immense trail himself. He had him at first, but after he had distance he struck now foot to a thick piece of underbrush, his trusty repeater went. With eyes alert and his spot thoroughly aroused he stepped until he heard directly ahead, smothered growl.

In an instant he had dropped and brought his rifle to his next moment was exciting: cracking of dry branches, were never steeper. Quick, aimed straight at the spot, his the outlines of what was a panther.

Next moment bang went the With a hunter's instinct he fired a second shot a few feet third one higher and then sprang out of harm's way if he leaped. But the smoke of tremendous beats was seen in the last agonies.

He proved to be a man of the largest ever found in Africa, feet from nose to tail. His arm might have crushed a lion. The panther-like appearance was due to the absence of species not having any.

There was great rejoicing in the beast was dragged to the graph taken by Mr. Severn at last, with head propped up, terror killing by, as he appeared.

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